

LETTER.  
General Assembly  
Boughton having  
as Lieutenant  
last Wednesday  
ing over the Se-  
day morning.  
of the committee  
ported in favor of  
B. Henderson,  
tor from Wash-  
It should  
that both of these  
counties. If the  
noted for Hender-  
was elected.  
Schoolfield, of  
who has been  
me by sickness  
of the session  
Wednesday morn-  
Merrett, of Pe-  
dly sworn in, Mr.  
Merrett are both  
ST. BILLS.  
The bill to pro-  
in North Caro-  
provides for the  
dogs and an an-  
receipt to be  
license, the man  
to go to the  
seemed to be  
as measure, he  
ators at once  
to amend sub-  
in 1246 of the  
ad after expla-  
means, passed in  
readings. This  
Code so that  
superior Court  
advance for is  
etc.  
the relief of la-  
ing that part of  
to liens on  
from the calen-  
the second read-  
desired the bill  
Pou said that  
arisen as a re-  
ing to the pres-  
chant's lien on  
had precedence,  
the matter, spe-  
laborer's li-  
ference. The or-  
bill became  
st, landlord's  
third, mer-  
passed its third  
nor, a bill to  
1 and 2 of article  
Constitution, in  
homestead and  
ity exemptions.  
reduces the per-  
sion to \$100  
ad to \$200.  
house,  
resolution of  
in Senators and  
of the people,  
election of the  
the United States  
vote. Federal re-  
r, of Pasquotank  
compensation for  
peace.  
Mr. Ward inter-  
mending certain  
creating the  
sion, respecting  
baggage.  
a bill to ar-  
ity commission-  
to raise money  
Sampson coun-  
of the laws of  
led by inserting  
of Buncombe, of-  
calling upon  
land to call an  
Congress. This  
is that the Demo-  
reforming or else  
of the  
on inside.)

THE CAUCASIAN,  
Published Every Thursday.  
MARION BUTLER, Ed. and Prop'r  
man who wants to hear the unvar-  
nished truth should read it.  
Subscription \$1.00 per Year, in Advance.  
EDITOR'S CHAIR.  
OPINION OF THE EDITOR ON  
THE ISSUES OF THE DAY.  
To The Public.  
THE CAUCASIAN makes its bow to-  
day to the people of North Carolina  
with its first issue from Golds-  
boro. It will be a State paper, it  
will be independent in politics. There  
is a demand in every county, from  
the mountains to the sea, for just  
such a paper. Since the election our  
circulation has doubled. We locate  
at Goldsboro to get better mail fa-  
cilities to supply the demand.  
The paper will be devoted to the in-  
terests of the farmers of North Caro-  
lina. That does not mean that the  
paper will be against the interest of  
any other class of our citizens.  
Whether it will help to build  
every honest business and profes-  
sion through the prosperity of the  
farming and laboring people. In a  
State like this there can be no per-  
manent material prosperity in any  
line that is not based on agricultural  
prosperity. Other business may pros-  
per for a while at the expense of ag-  
riculture, but under such conditions  
it is only a matter of time for them  
all to tumble to ruin together. That  
wise old philosopher, Aesop, tells us  
of a goose that laid a golden egg each  
day. The owner, prompted by his  
greed, killed the goose to get all the  
eggs at once. He lost all, he found  
no golden eggs and had no goose.  
Business men, professional men, lend  
us your ears. The situation now  
confronting us is just as plain. You  
cannot long prosper if agriculture is  
on the decline. In fact, you are al-  
ready feeling the truth of this. The  
lawyers are without practice, the  
merchants are without customers and  
the doctors cannot get a fair reward  
for their needed services, and so on.  
Every day big business houses are  
failing, yet a hireling plutocratic  
press insults your intelligence by  
telling you, with double headlines,  
that money is easy, that trade is  
brisk, that there are fewer failures  
than ever before. The light must  
be turned on, we must face the facts  
and have the courage to act. The  
people in town and in country; the  
man at his desk and the man at the  
workshop must come together against  
a common enemy. The reforms now  
demanded by the people would lower  
taxation, put money in circulation  
and stop the drain to the monopolis-  
tic centres. The farmer and laborer  
would get a just profit for his labor  
and products, the merchant could  
sell his goods, the lawyer would be  
well paid for his largely increased  
litigation and the doctor would be  
as happy as his patient relieved  
pain.  
We shall labor unceasingly with  
all the talents God has given us to  
bring about such results, and to this  
end we ask and have a right to ex-  
pect your hearty co-operation.  
Yours for better times,  
MARION BUTLER.

THE TORRY BANKRUPTCY BILL  
before Congress, concerning which  
we published some interviews last week,  
has been felabustered to death by  
Democrats in a democratic house.  
The Virginia Bourbons have been  
making quite ado over a promised  
valedictory banquet to democracy.  
It came off on Wednesday of last  
week, and the Richmond people don't  
seem to be very proud of their own  
affair. It was rather a failure.

Hon. James G. Blaine, who has  
so long been ill, died in Washing-  
ton City Friday. For more than  
twenty years he was very conspicu-  
ous in American politics and his  
career proved him to be more of a  
patron than a partisan. He served  
with conspicuous ability many years  
in the United States House of Repre-  
sentative and afterwards as United  
States Senator from Maine and was  
two times Secretary of State in the  
Cabinet. He was probably the  
greatest man of his generation and  
attained the highest honors possible  
to miss the presidency.  
Possess your soul in patience, not the  
patience that begets indifference and  
indolence, but the patience that will  
serve you for a steady and deter-  
mined effort and if need be a long fight.  
We hope victory is near at hand, but  
it is far or near the people must  
never give up. It is a fight to the  
death between the money and the  
people. If the dollar wins it will be  
another generation before the people  
can organize for another fight, in  
the meantime the money power will  
be daily gaining and forging its  
chains of oppression heavier and  
binding them tighter and closer.  
The situation appeals to our every  
patriotic impulse. If we cannot  
win at justice now, what hope is there  
for our children and grandchildren?

THE BEGINNING OF THE END.  
Knights of Labor Journal, Penn-  
sylvania.  
"The great financial house of the  
Rothschilds is to all intents and pur-  
poses the ruling power of Europe.  
Without its leaves no European  
power or alliance of powers can de-  
clare war or make peace. Hitherto  
it has been prudent and has not  
pressed the people beyond endurance,  
but now the annual interest burdens  
of the national debts are becoming  
too great to be borne, the patient,  
long-suffering people are becoming  
restive, and the end is drawing near."  
The same power has been and is  
running America, and the end of  
this will come in four more years.

LESS TALK ABOUT MEN AND MORE  
ABOUT MEASURES DURING OUR POLITICAL  
CAMPAIGNS WOULD BE A REFORM WORTHY  
OF CONGRATULATION.

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# THE CAUCASIAN.

VOL. XI. GOLDSBORO, N. C., THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1893. NO. 16.

HON. WM. M. STEWART  
OF NEVADA, MAKES A STRONG  
SPEECH IN THE U. S. SENATE  
He Unmasks the Schemer of the  
Gold Bugs.  
AND SHOWS THE DESTRUCTIVE  
EFFECT OF MONOMETAL-  
LISM ON AMERICAN IN-  
DUSTRY.

LET EVERY VOTER READ IT.  
One of the great issues before the  
American people is the free coinage  
of silver. You must constantly hear  
about it and read about it, and if it  
is not settled by the present admin-  
istration you must vote on it. Do  
you understand the question, do you  
know all the facts? Senator Stewart  
in his speech covers the whole  
ground. Every voter should read it,  
every word. We give the speech in  
full. Lay this paper aside for fu-  
ture reference. In order that you  
may understand exactly the question  
before the Senate, on which Senator  
Stewart delivered the following  
speech, we will state that since the  
demonetization of silver in 1873, sev-  
eral bills favorable to silver have  
been passed by Congress, but none of  
them fully reauthorized it. The  
present silver law was passed July  
14, 1890, and is known as the Sher-  
man act. It provides for the pur-  
chase of 4,500,000 ounces of silver  
each month and the issue of silver  
certificates therefor. This is the law  
under which the new silver certifi-  
cates now in circulation were made.  
The only objection to this law is that  
it does not go far enough. It makes  
a commodity of silver and limits the  
use of it. But John Sherman and  
the other gold-bugs are now dissat-  
isfied with even that mild law and  
want to repeal it. To this end they  
have introduced the following resolu-  
tion in Congress:

"A joint resolution (S. R. 126) au-  
thorizing and directing the Sec-  
retary of the Treasury to suspend all  
purchases of silver bullion as pro-  
vided in the act of July 14, 1890."  
Resolved by the Senate and House  
of Representatives, etc., That the  
Secretary of the Treasury be, and he  
hereby is, authorized and directed to  
suspend, until otherwise ordered by  
Congress, all purchases of silver bul-  
lion as provided in the first section  
of the act of July 14, 1890, entitled  
"An act directing the purchase of  
silver bullion and the issue of Treas-  
ury notes thereon, and for other  
purposes."

What would be the effect of this  
resolution if it were to pass?  
It would completely demonetize silver  
(not another silver certificate would  
be issued) and put us back under the  
law of 1873 and completely fasten  
upon us the single gold standard.  
When that resolution was offered was  
Ransom or Vance who jumped to  
his feet to oppose it? No! It was  
Stewart, the Populist Senator from  
Nevada. He moved to amend the  
above resolution by adding the fol-  
lowing sections:

Sec. 2. That the silver coins of the  
United States shall be composed of  
standard silver. That of the silver  
coins the dollars shall be of the  
weight of 266 2/3 grains, the half  
dollar of the weight of 133 1/3 grains,  
the quarter dollar of the weight of 66 2/3  
grains, and the dime or tenth part of  
a dollar of the weight of 41 1/3 grains.  
And that dollars, half dollars, quar-  
ter dollars and dimes shall be legal  
tenders of payments according to their  
nominal values, for any sum  
whatever.

Sec. 3. That silver bullion brought  
to any mint of the United States for  
coinage shall be received and coined  
by the proper officers for the benefit  
of the depositor. Provided, That it  
shall be lawful to refuse at the mint  
any deposit of less value than \$100  
and any bullion base as to be un-  
suitable for the operations of the  
mint. And all silver bullion be-  
longing to the United States shall be  
coined as rapidly as possible without  
delaying coinage.

Sec. 4. That the depositor of sil-  
ver bullion at any mint of the  
United States for coinage shall re-  
ceive therefor silver coin or Treas-  
ury notes of the United States, to be  
issued by the Secretary of the Treas-  
ury in such form and of such  
denominations, not less than \$1  
nor more than \$1,000, as he may  
prescribe. The Treasury notes is-  
sued according to the provisions of  
this act shall be redeemable on de-  
mand at the Treasury of the United  
States, or at the office of any as-  
sistant treasurer of the United  
States, in either gold or silver coin,  
at the option of the United States;  
and such Treasury notes shall be a  
legal tender in payment of all debts  
public and private.

What would be the effect of this  
amendment? It would make a full  
legal tender and give to the people  
the free and unlimited coinage.  
It was on this question that Senator  
Stewart made the following power-  
ful and unanswerable speech.  
Hear him.

THE GOLD FIELDS OF CALIFORNIA  
AND AUSTRALIA.  
The great gold fields of California  
and Australia were extraordinary.  
No similar discoveries had been made  
since the placer mines of Spain and  
Italy were exhausted, more than 1-  
800 years ago. No other similar gold  
fields are likely to be found. Gold  
placers are easily discovered because  
they furnish abundant evidence of  
their existence in the gravel and  
sand of the bed of the streams  
which drain the country where the  
mines are located. The world has  
been sufficiently explored to remove  
all reasonable probability of another  
California or Australia, unless it be  
found in the interior of Africa  
where the daring prospector has been  
unable to explore. The placers of  
California and Australia are about  
exhausted; and the world must  
hereafter obtain its supply of gold  
from silver mines where that metal  
is found in combination with silver;  
in the gleamings of the old placer  
fields, and in the few vein mines  
containing gold.

FULLY HALF THE SUPPLY OF GOLD  
DERIVED FROM SILVER MINES.  
It is estimated that in ordinary  
times, and in the absence of such  
gold placers as were found in Cal-  
ifornia and Australia, fully one-half  
of the supply of gold is derived from  
the silver mines. If silver mining  
were not prosecuted, the supply of  
gold would be reduced fully one-  
half. The attempt to maintain a  
gold metallic basis is about as  
revolutionary as the issuance of the  
French assignats and other unlim-  
ited issues of paper money. Gold  
never was and never can be used by  
the great mass of the people as money.  
Its quantity is too limited. Its  
function has been and must be to  
supplement silver for reserves in  
banks and moneyed institutions; not  
to be used as a general circulating  
medium.

RATIO OF PRODUCTION OF GOLD AND  
SILVER.  
What would have been the condi-  
tion of the civilized world for the  
350 years preceding 1850 if gold had  
been the only money metal?  
During that period more than thirty-  
two ounces of silver were produced  
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have been but one-sixth of the ag-  
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was actually extracted from the  
mines.

CIVILIZATION DEPENDENT UPON  
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Could modern civilization have  
been achieved if the production of the  
precious metals had been reduced  
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If the gold standard would have  
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STEWART'S SPEECH IN FULL.  
Mr. Stewart—Mr. President, the  
repeal of the act July 14, 1890,  
providing for the purchase of 4,500,000 ounces of silver bullion per

month and the issue of legal-tender  
Treasury notes thereon without  
substituting free coinage would be  
disastrous. To make the evils of  
such legislation understood it is  
necessary to review some of the facts  
relating to the production and use  
of gold and silver as money.  
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PRODUCT OF GOLD CONSUMED FOR  
NON-MONETARY PURPOSES.  
The entire annual product of  
gold from the mines has been con-  
sumed in the last nineteen years for  
non-monetary purposes. The stock  
of gold coin which existed nineteen  
years ago has not been materially  
increased. The demand for gold in  
the arts is increasing with great  
rapidity. Dentistry, photography,  
gilding, ornamentation, jewelry and  
numerous other demands absorb the  
entire output of the mines. If sil-  
ver were entirely discarded and its  
money value destroyed, silver mining  
would cease. Under such circum-  
stances there would not be gold  
enough to supply the arts, and the  
existing gold coin would be rapidly  
absorbed for non-monetary pur-  
poses.

METALLIC BASIS ONLY HALF WHAT  
IT WAS NINETEEN YEARS AGO.  
At the time of the unfortunate  
legislation which exclude silver from  
the mints of the United States and  
Europe, it is estimated by statisti-  
cians that there were \$7,500,000,000  
of gold and silver coin in the world.  
In the language of the royal com-  
mission of England, all this coin  
constituted one money and formed a  
basis for paper circulation and cred-  
it. It was all good metallic money  
for every purpose, including reserves  
of banks and other monetary institu-  
tions. When silver was excluded  
from the mint and the money  
market for that metal destroyed,  
silver bullion declined in price as  
compared with gold.

THE BASIS OF CIRCULATION AND  
CREDIT.  
The civilized world then discarded  
silver coin as money of ultimate  
payment or redemption. In other  
words, the credit and business of the  
world nineteen years ago rested on  
\$7,500,000,000 of metallic money as  
a basis, but to-day, on account of the  
demonetization of silver, there is on-  
ly half that amount, namely, \$3,750,000,000, to sustain a volume of cred-  
it which has greatly extended and a  
volume of business which has enor-  
mously increased. The result is that  
the financial superstructure of the  
civilized world is tottering on its  
base and every financial institution  
in Europe and America is making  
desperate efforts to curtail credit,  
increase its reserves, and maintain  
solvency.

INSUFFICIENT QUANTITY OF GOLD  
FOR MONETARY PURPOSES.  
How long can this condition of  
things continue without universal  
bankruptcy? The advocates of gold  
tell us they are aware of the fact that  
there is not gold enough for use as  
money. This is admitted on all  
hands, but they suggest no remedy.  
Some of them are willing to use a  
limited amount of silver redeemable  
in gold. Why use a limited amount  
of silver? If the amount of silver  
to be used is to be limited by law, and  
not by the quantity obtainable, why  
use silver at all? The only indispen-  
sable office which either gold or  
silver performs is limitation of  
quantity. If silver is denied that  
function, and legislation must limit  
the quantity, silver is only credit  
money depending upon redemption  
in gold for its value, and as credit  
money it is more expensive and not  
as convenient as paper. The only  
way to use all the silver as well as  
all the gold for money which the  
people will take to the mint for  
coinage. Such has been the prac-  
tice of all the ages, such is the duty  
of Congress under the Constitution of  
the United States.

EQUAL COINAGE RIGHTS FOR GOLD  
AND SILVER PREVIOUS TO 1873.  
From prehistoric times until the  
passage of the mint act of 1873, the  
owner of silver bullion could take it  
to the mint and have it stamped or  
coined into money. The denial of  
this privilege to the owner of silver  
bullion by legislation in which the  
people had no voice, if persisted in,  
will be more destructive to civiliza-  
tion than all the calamities of war  
and pestilence which have inflicted  
mankind since the dark ages.

EXCLUSION OF SILVER FROM THE  
MINT DESTROYS ITS MARKET.  
The most unreasonable argument  
used by the defenders of the act of  
1873, demonetizing silver, is the sug-  
gestion that the silver in the silver  
dollar is not worth \$1 in gold.  
While 412 2/3 grains of standard sil-  
ver, which constitutes \$1, could be  
taken to the mint and coined, such  
quantity of silver was always worth  
as much as the 25 1/2 grains of stand-  
ard gold which are contained in the  
gold dollar. It was the exclusion of  
silver from the mint which destroyed  
its market, impaired its value and  
enhanced the value of gold.

The inconsistency of the men who  
passed or who defend the act of 1873,  
in using the results of that great  
wrong as a reason why the price of  
silver should not be restored by cor-  
recting the wrong which depreciated  
its price, is insulting. The restora-  
tion of the market which was de-  
stroyed by excluding silver from the  
mint and the unlimited demand, to be  
created by free coinage, must restore  
the value of silver and place silver  
bullion on a par with gold bullion at  
the ratio of 16 to 1. If the market  
for gold had been destroyed by deny-  
ing it the sovereign privilege of coin-  
age, it would have declined in value  
and silver would have advanced  
equally with the advance which has  
taken place with regard to gold.

NOT TOO MUCH SILVER PRODUCED.  
But it is argued that there is too  
much silver produced and that it  
must be discarded as money in con-  
sequence of its great quantity. If  
that be so, gold must be discarded  
(Continued on Second Page.)

COMMANDER VANDERVOORT  
This Distinguished Citizen and  
Commander-in-Chief of the  
Industrial Legion  
Writes a Letter of Acceptance  
Which Burns with Patriotic  
Fervor and Abounds in  
Wise Counsel for  
Reformers.

HON. J. H. TURNER, Adjutant Gen'l:  
Dear Sir and Brother:—Your official  
notice of my election as Commander-  
in-Chief of Industrial Legion of the  
United States received. I deem it  
proper to state as you know, I was  
not present at the meeting at Mem-  
phis, and did not know such an or-  
der was to be organized. I am  
assured that the Legion does not  
endorse in any way any of the  
industrial orders which have so  
grandly done their part in educating  
the people, but simply fills the long  
felt want of supplying a compact  
political body, in which all can unite  
to reform the government and the  
only test of membership is that the  
platform of the people's party. If I  
deemed that we should in any way  
conflict with any of the great indus-  
trial or labor organizations, I would  
order is simply enough to prevent the  
meeting of the combined money power  
of the nation in a conflict, such as the  
world has never witnessed and we  
cannot do it without a perfect or-  
ganization. We must in some way  
weld into one strong political, political  
body all our sympathize with our  
cause and win and educate the masses  
to a proper sense of the condition  
of the country and teach them that  
the only way out is to overwhelm  
the money kings at the ballot box.  
The only secrecy surrounding the  
order is that we are not to reveal our  
last days of life they will crush the  
enemy from finding out our plans.  
I deem it my duty to accept the  
position so cordially and unanimously  
tendered and to pledge to the  
unselfish, devoted workers who  
have organized this order my faithful  
loyal support to the cause it  
advocates. I realize the burden  
thus imposed. The overwhelming  
correspondence and the calls made  
for me to come and organize dem-  
onstrations in every State, and the  
fact that I have made a continual  
sacrifice for the good of others and  
I pray that strength may be given  
me from the Giver of all Good to  
bear the burden. I will need the  
heavy, unaided support of all the  
true, unselfish members of our  
party. The rank and file of the  
people's party march so far in front  
and are so inspired by the holy cause  
they love that they need no leaders.  
No man is absolutely necessary in  
this movement. When our great  
and hearty, noble brother, Polk, fell  
in battle for the right and perished  
a martyr in our cause the ranks closed  
up and moved forward with his  
precious name written on all our  
hearts.

WHEN  
When one firm regulates the value  
of all cattle and hogs in the land;  
when a sugar trust raises the price  
at their will; when a coal combine  
adds millions to the cost of that article  
which is the basis of our existence;  
when a trust of monopolists, such as  
Boston could break the banks in  
twenty-five states in a day; when the  
price of wheat and cotton is made in  
a foreign market and the value re-  
duced below the cost of production  
of the article; when our great and  
hearted, noble brother, Polk, fell  
in battle for the right and perished  
a martyr in our cause the ranks closed  
up and moved forward with his  
precious name written on all our  
hearts.

IT IS TIME.  
To band together in an organi-  
zation whose onward march will be  
irresistible.  
The defeat of the republican party  
shows that a political revolution is  
pending. The tremendous vote polled  
by the people's party, aggregating  
over a million, makes a nucleus  
of men trained in the fight, who will  
be a band of missionaries carrying  
the torch of truth and preaching the  
gospel of deliverance to the people.  
I want to warn all that glad  
host who cast their ballots of hope  
that they must be cautious in their  
work.  
Some trade and traffic with the  
enemy, and some refuse until the  
radiant sunlight of principle is lost  
in a struggle for place. We must  
stand for truth if we would redeem  
the people. Our cause is too sacred  
to be bartered away in a mad  
struggle for office, and we should not  
"sell our birthright for a mess of  
pottage." I am opposed to all fu-  
sion with either branch of the  
enemy. We have nothing in com-  
mon with the controlling leaders of  
either party. Our conflict for the  
next four years will be with the  
party in power. They will not keep  
their pledges and will be "weighed  
in the balance and found wanting."  
By the thousands who voted the  
democratic ticket hoping for relief.  
The republican party is crushed in  
the dust. It has accomplished its  
mission and we must rise on the  
ruins of the democratic party.  
Where our people hold the balance  
of power as in California, Montana  
and elsewhere they should stand  
like our grand hero Tanenbeck  
through all the storm, and never  
surrendering his trust, but cast his  
last ballot alone and went out of  
the conflict in the ill. Legislators  
like the mail clad knight of old with  
honor untarnished. Only thus by  
clinging to principle can we main-  
tain the honor and glory of our  
party and insure its final victory.

We should stand for the rights of  
all Americans with a longing desire  
to preserve popular government,  
administered by the hands of the  
plain people to all our posterity.  
We should stand for the freedom of  
our race from the despotism of  
European money sharks and hoist  
the banner of emancipation from  
to go.

These men are all with us on es-  
sentials. They think as we do, feel  
as we do, and are impelled by that  
deferred which maketh the heart  
sick, will eventually vote as we do.  
They should not only be cordially  
invited into the ark of the covenant,  
but made thrice welcome when they  
come. The fruit is ripe for the  
plucking; the harvest is ready for  
the gleaner.—Ex.

The Old Party.  
"This country is not big enough  
for two negative parties. The dem-  
ocratic party got on that track nearly  
half a century ago, and placed the  
cow-catcher on the rear end of the  
train and has had the right of way  
ever since. It has no time-table, for  
it doesn't run on time. It doesn't  
know nor care where it is going, or  
when it gets back; has a free pass  
for everybody, takes and keeps all  
the freight it can get. There is no  
special reason why it should live, un-  
less it would be that, having no soul,  
it should die there is no place for it  
to go.

20,000 COPIES  
THIS WEEK

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cal Paper in the State.

DOINGS OF CONGRESS.  
THE MAGNIFICENT APPROPRIATION  
STILL—MILITARY DRINK—CEN-  
TRALIZED-PALATIAL BAR-  
ACKS—JERRY SIMPSON  
ASSAULTS THE BULL.

A Strong Letter From Our Regular Cor-  
respondent.  
Mount on a National Financial Crisis.  
[By The Independent News Association.]  
WASHINGTON, D. C. Jan. 31.—Of  
all the monstrous steals of a gigan-  
tic thiefery carried on at Wash-  
ington those tacked on to the "Appro-  
priation bill" are the most colossal.  
\$1,700,000 has been "blown in"  
"improving military posts."  
\$1,000,000 will be secured by the  
war department for the port of  
Galveston.  
\$1,000,000 likewise for the Sa-  
vannah harbor.  
\$750,000 for the shifting Mis-  
souri.  
\$750,000 already appropriated for  
"building barracks," and millions  
north and south for "eternal" im-  
provements of every thing except  
trotting man.

In the face of this, a bill appro-  
priating a half a million is offered  
to build barracks for a standing  
army. During the debate which  
followed, Mr. Blount, of Ga., ut-  
tered the following startling con-  
firmation of our prostration of finan-<







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GOLDSBORO, N. C., FEB. 9, 1893.  
 MEMBERS OF THE SOUTH DID THEIR DUTY.

Occasionally we see an article in some western reform paper, intimating that the reformers in the south states did not stand by the western brethren in the late campaign. We are sure the brethren west and northwest do not intend to do the southern brethren injustice, but they do not understand the situation and the elements that entered into the contest down here. It is true we ourselves expected last Spring greater results than we realized when the struggle was over, (still over for it is now revived with still greater energy and determination) but when we now look back and see the power and the devilment of the MACHINE, the lying, the force bill and negro domination scare-crow tactics, the dishonest registration, the cheating at the polls, the tampering with the returns, the wholesale throwing out of votes and even of whole townships, we are astonished that the mangled remains of the actual vote show up half what it does. In the past the elections down here have been in the main fair and honest as far as the rank and file knew. At any rate we were taught from our cradle to believe that Democracy was always fair and honest, that it was the voice of the people and in fact that it could do no wrong. On the other hand we were taught that Republicanism was the embodiment of all that was mean, hateful, dishonest and unclean, capped by the specter of negro domination. Knowing the extent and power of this deep rooted prejudice of a generation, the Democratic machine politicians used it for all it was worth during the campaign by charging that the reformers were "an aid society of the Republican party" and were getting money from the Republican machine to put the negro on top and fasten a Republican force bill upon the people. Besides the above, pressure on account of debt and social ostracism was terrible; all this drove thousands back into the old party lines, men who were with us then and are with us now if they dare to vote their convictions in free America. On election day the fact leaked out that the Democratic and Republican machines had formed a copartnership and raised a bogey to get the negro to vote the Democratic ticket. Yes to such desperate straits was the machine put, that the hypocrites, some of them church deacons who howled the loudest about the danger of negro domination, went to the polls on day of election and hugged and home-fuggled with negroes all day giving them money and whiskey to vote the Democratic ticket. But this was not all, the biggest devilment was done when the votes were counted or rather miscounted. We have fourteen men in the State Legislature and polled over 47,000 votes according to their count. But we would not have gotten that much if the machine Democracy had not terribly underrated the strength of the movement. They loudly predicted that we would not carry 15,000 votes and they themselves are thunderstruck at the result. None know better than they do what would have been the result with a fair vote and an honest count. Don't misunderstand us, very few of the men who voted the Democratic ticket approve of such methods. Thousands of honest plain people, making up the rank and file of the Democratic party, are to-day disgusted. The reform is gaining ground in the south every day. The name of the Democratic party can hold the people no longer, unless the bosses stoop to conquer by giving the people the relief and justice they demand. In the next campaign the masses in the south will vote for what they want and need, and besides the people have been amazed at the corruption more daring than they had ever dreamed of. The people are aroused. They will have justice at the next election. Mark it.

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 Every sub-lodge should have a small library of good books. The Secretary should lend the books out to the members and require them to return them at the next meeting, when they could be loaned to other members. The lodge might provide a fine of 5 or 10 cents when a member failed to return a book promptly. The lodge should buy books from the money in its treasury. You can get for \$1.00 as many as five or six good books; for \$5.00 you can get a good library. If you wish a library write to THE CAUCASIAN at Goldsboro, N. C., and we will suggest for you a lot of books, give you the prices and tell you where to get them.

President Harrison has appointed Judge H. E. Jackson of Tenn., a Democrat and now a circuit Judge of the U. S. to the seat on the Supreme Court bench to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Justice Lamar.

Justice for the Girls and Women.  
 This legislature should double the appropriation to the Girl's Normal and Industrial training school at Greensboro. It is a shame that the State has been so long in doing anything for the girls. For over a hundred years the girls of the State have been left to get an education as they could. Thousands have grown up lived and died, leaving their daughters to the same fate. Our legislators have shown great unwisdom and false economy in this respect. Every dollar spent in educating the girls who are to be the mothers of the next generation is worth more to the State than two dollars spent on the boys. Both sexes should be educated of course, but if either is to be neglected let it be the boys. If the mothers of the coming generation are educated, the fathers may be ignorant, but both the boys and girls of the next generation will be educated. When the legislature of 1891 passed the law establishing the school for girls, the politicians and the bosses tried to ridicule the project and said that the girls would not go to such a school, but no sooner were the doors open than there were applications for a hundred more than could be accommodated. And nine out of every ten who are there now would have grown up without an education if this school had not been established. We repeat, let this legislature make the appropriation large enough to arrange accommodations for every girl who wants to enter. But you say you can't do it without increasing taxation. Yes you can. Give to the schools the \$10,000 that is now annually spent on the state guard, take that extra \$1,000 from the state department and the \$1,000 extra from the auditor's office. This would make \$36,000 more to the school till the next legislature meets. Or better still, let this legislature collect the back taxes from the W. & W. Railroad and apply it all to the education of the girls of the State. It would be an amount large enough not only to enlarge the school at Greensboro, but to establish two more such schools, one at Goldsboro and one at Asheville or Charlotte. There are enough girls in the State hungering for such training to fill three such institutions.

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VICE-PRESIDENT BUTLER  
 To Address the American Bimetallist League.  
 OFFICE BIMETALLIC LEAGUE,  
 Sun Building, Washington, D. C.  
 January 18th, 1893.

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DEAR SIR: We shall be glad to have you attend the First Annual Meeting of the American Bimetallist League to be held in this city February 22nd, and to address the Convention or read a paper on some branch of the Silver Question; and I suggest as a topic "The Relation of Silver to Cotton Planters."

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GOLDSBORO, N. C., FEB. 2, 1903.

## LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

### The Caucasian Makes the Machine Squeal.

AIRLIE, N. C.—Mr. Marion Butler, Clinton, N. C.—Dear Sir: Enclosed find one dollar for which please send me THE CAUCASIAN. Reading the democratic papers I decided to send you one dollar for your paper.

Very truly,

### THE BEAUTIES AND VALUE OF THE PRESENT ELECTION LAW.

[Special Col. The Caucasian.]

CHARLOTTE, N. C., Jan. 24, 1903.

—Mr. Editor: An honest Registrar has furnished us with a dialogue between himself and a voter just before the late election:

Registrar—"Where have you been?"

Voter—"Don't know."

Registrar—"How old are you?"

Voter—"Don't know, have no recollection of the day of my birth, or the place."

Registrar—"What is your name?"

Voter—"William Smith."

Registrar—"What is your middle name?"

Voter—"My father and mother, talked about calling me William Hamilton Smith, but they concluded not to do so, so it is not Hamilton. If I had a middle name it would be Hamilton. They called me William until I was big enough to wear breeches, then they called me Bill for short. When I started to school there was another Bill Smith going to school. He was a small boy and I was a big boy. They called me Big Bill Smith, and called him little Bill Smith. That is all I know about myself. Can I vote?"

Registrar—"Yes, sir, you can vote and he did vote."

MECKLENBURG.

P. S. This actually occurred in this county just as I have stated it. The man's name was not Smith, but Caldwell. I suppose it is needless to tell you what ticket he voted.

J. P. L.

### "HONEST" AND "DISHONEST" MONEY.

[For The Caucasian.]

TAYLOR, N. C.—We hear a good deal these days about the "honest" and the "dishonest" dollar. It is amazing, when we soberly consider it, that our government should have committed the crime of allowing so much of the so-called "dishonest" (f) money to circulate. If we trace the origin of the word "dishonest" as applied to our "circulating medium" we may find that it came from Senator John Sherman the great financier (f) for the gold-bugs of the age. It was Sherman who began war on our silver dollar, and his name has time and again been associated with that of Ernest Seyd, the great financier, of England, who with his half million dollars persuaded our congress in 1873 to demonetize silver.

Since the passage of the act demonetizing silver (which metal before was at a premium) these "dishonest" dollars have begun to circulate.

Now, the question is, if the silver dollar was good money for eighty years prior to 1873, and on a parity with gold why would not its restoration today, at a ratio of 16 to 1, perform the same functions that it did then? However much the gold-bugs may theorize about the dangers to the "business interests" by the restoration of silver to a parity with gold at a ratio of 16 to 1, this question will continue, and (deservedly too) to receive the greatest consideration by a large portion of the voting population of this country.

I do not believe that the passage of a free coinage act would be the panacea for all the ills from which the masses of this country are suffering, but I do maintain that it will be the entering wedge to secure financial reform. The people will not submit to the tyrannical power vested in, and exercised by gold, when that metal is constantly becoming scarcer as the needs of the world grow greater.

Some maintain that silver should not be restored, and urge the repeal of the present law by which four million and a half ounces of silver were purchased monthly. They say the law by which silver was made legal tender is a gold basis. It is a nice scheme to play into the hands of the goldbugs. As long as the Shylocks and money sharks can keep the people in ignorance they will continue their acts of robbery.

The American Cyclopaedia is my authority for the statement that if gold were "demonetized" it would "immediately sink in value."

It further says that silver would no more take gold as pay for his labor than he would so much iron, copper, &c. So, Mr. Editor, you can see that the power and functions of money are created by law. True the white and yellow metals have intrinsic value, but when the government's stamp is put upon them their value is enhanced. If silver were restored to a parity with gold you would hear nothing more of "dishonest" or "debased" money.

If a dollar will pay debts then there is nothing dishonest about it. The cry of "honest" and "dishonest" dollar is made by the Wall Street gang who are duping the people. The money lords and money changers will yet be scourged from the temple by an indignant people.

The fight is but fairly begun. A few more years will sweep them out of existence. "Full the glory" is achieved let every one bedeck himself in "bottle-arrays" and zealously work.

JAMES B. LYONS.

—Rev. D. Swindell is sent as Presiding Elder to Newbern District. The Methodists of that District are to be congratulated. He is a most faithful, devout, consecrated servant of God, a gentleman, a preacher of peace, grace, and love, and a master of the English language.

—A good worker and a true man in every relation—Wilmington Messenger.

That is a well-merited tribute, to which this editor and pastor and his charge heartily respond.—Kenansville Herald and Digest.

## FARMERS' COLUMN.

### "There is no material progress that is well based and permanent without agricultural progress."

—The Backbone of the Farm.

The season of the year is fast approaching when every farmer should at once set about seeing how large a manure heap he could get together during the winter, and to that end devote all his spare time to the gathering of leaves, dry litter and weeds, mould to be used in his stock yards, pens, barns and stables along with the straw and fodder produced on the farm, and would take care to clean out all these places regularly every week, and to mix the waste animal and vegetable matter and the drainage from the house and farm buildings, will astonish him in the spring to see the result as in the fall he feels the return in the shape of dollars and cents. The object in most cases seems to be not to endeavor to see how much manure can be saved, but with how little trouble it can be wasted, and the result is impoverished farms and profitless crops, and these obtained only by an outlay for commercial fertilizers. Commercial fertilizers, used wisely in conjunction with farm yard manure, will be found to be a most economical and profitable method, but used alone on our hilly and mountainous lands, are too often only a delusion and a snare, and especially so when used without due experience in the wants of the particular soil. No mistake can be made in using farm yard manure and compost. Wherever applied some of the fertilizing elements in the manure, and generally most of them, will be found needed and applied as these are, in conjunction with the humus forming vegetable matter in the manure, good results can be relied upon. We strongly urge our farmers to at once set about the gathering of manure and compost. Let these be placed on ground level or sloping slightly towards the centre of the heap. In this way the liquid matter that is conserved in the heap. Place them in a pile, but not in a mound, and the water will drain out to them from buildings or hillsides. The water falling directly from the clouds will give amply sufficient moisture to rot all vegetable matter. Indeed, we would prefer that even this was kept in the house, and the compost heap would cover the manure heap with a shed if able to do so. We believe that such an expenditure of money as would be necessary to cover over a large part of the barn yard with a light roof, should be made, and manure could be stored, would make an ample return in the increased value of the manure. There need be no fear of the manure heap becoming too hot and the manure flying about, but if the manure and compost are carefully mixed in the heap as removed from the buildings. They will aid each other in maintaining just such a heat as will result in the complete decomposition of all the vegetable matter in the manure, and the rich, friable manure ready for plant food, so soon as mixed with the soil in the field. The liquid voidings of live stock, forming the larger part in weight of such voidings and the most valuable in plant food, should be carefully saved. Either they should be absorbed by an abundance of litter or dry earth spread around the animals daily, or should be drained into a pit or tank from which they can be pumped on to the manure heap or into a barrel fixed on wheels, and in that way be spread over the land. Whichever course is adopted, let it be attended to. We have grown the heaviest hay crops with nothing but liquid manure applied to the land, which we ever raised. See to it that none of this liquid is allowed to go meandering down from the buildings to the nearest water-course or drain. This is too often the way in which it is disposed of.

### "Uncle Sam" and "John Bull."

Uncle Sam at the telephone.

Hallo! that you, Mr. Bull?

John Bull—Yes, what do you want?

U. S.—We want free coinage of silver. Can we have it?

J. B.—Not by a dog-gone sight, if I count knows herself, and I think she do.

U. S.—Why not?

J. B.—Because it would make silver worth 100 cents on the dollar, and we would have to pay about 40 cents more on the ounce for your silver with which we buy our wheat and other supplies from India. This would increase the price of wheat and other supplies about 30 percent.

U. S.—But Mr. Bull, we have silver, cotton and wheat to sell, that is the reason our people want free silver.

J. B.—The "people be damned." What do we care for the people?

U. S.—But the people are about to make us trouble about this question, and something must be done or they will enact a free silver bill themselves. What shall we do?

J. B.—Get up a racket over the tariff question, trot out the old tariff scare, and get the people's minds from the money question.

U. S.—But these schemes won't work any longer. The people are hungry and clamorous.

J. B.—Feed 'em soup. I'll have Salisbury send you a receipt to make cheap soup. Now don't bother me any more. I'm busy at a game of baccarat and collecting my rents from Ireland. Good-bye.

U. S.—Good-bye, John. Have the Bank of England take care of Sherman's picture. He's a good fellow and will stand up for an honest dollar.

J. B.—Oh, yes, he is England's best friend in America. Give him my best, and tell him we Englishmen think he's a bully boy. Now good-bye.

U. S.—Good-bye. We'll try to fool the people a little longer, but they are getting on to our racket. United States off.

### The Misrepresenting Partisan Press

The Tailorsville Index says:

"The County Alliance held its first quarterly meeting for 1893 in the courthouse last Thursday. There was a slim attendance, probably not over eight or ten."

A letter just received from a brother who was in the county meeting says that it was one of the best meetings he ever attended. Which is right?

## KILLING LICKS.

Hayden—"Rodrick" asks some Questions That Will Send Cold Chills Down Somebody's Backbone.

Mr. Editor—I do not wish to trespass upon your valuable space, yet if agreeable, would like to ask a few questions through your paper.

I wish to ask if the Democrats have let their Gideon's Band go. I don't hear of their saying anything about it these times. I thought at first that it would be like their silver plank, that it wouldn't live long. Again I wish to ask which won in Sampson County in the recent election, the Democrats or Republicans? We know that the Republicans (or rather the daikies) led the voting and that they also elected an independent to a county office. Now which won the Democrats or Republicans?

Wanted.—A recipe for arguing politics with a man who brings it on all occasions and under all circumstances and then can use no other argument than the simple word "because."

Alliance farmer to non Alliance farmer:

A. F.—Are you a member of the Alliance?

Non A. F.—No.

A. F.—Why don't you join?

Non A. F.—Because the Alliance is wrong.

A. F.—Why is it wrong?

Non A. F.—Because I don't believe in it.

A. F.—Do you read any reform paper?

Non A. F.—No, I don't want to read their lies. I read only partisan papers, Democratic or Republican.

A. F.—I suggest that the readers of your paper listen out for the next two years and see how many arguments like the above they can hear.

Non Alliance Farmer to Alliance Farmer:

Non A. F.—Are you a member of the Alliance?

A. F.—Yes.

Non A. F.—Why are you a member?

A. F.—Because I read both sides, think for myself and conscientiously believe that it has a mission to perform and that it is working for the betterment of mankind.

Preacher to his church members: Preacher—You should not drink under any circumstances.

Church member—Well, I never get drunk and take a drink only when I think it would do me good.

Preacher—Well, I know it don't hurt you, but they are encouraging drinking.

Preacher—And again you won't attend balls.

Church member—Well, I don't dance, but go just to look on.

P.—What's that, but you are encouraging it.

Now, how about the preacher who knows and rejoices over what he knows to be a stolen Democratic victory? If he did not help to do the stealing, is he not encouraging fraud?

Some of the Democratic writers are saying the Republican party will go down for want of an issue. They are correct, for the Democratic party has stolen their platform and issued it.

How many men who voted the Democratic ticket in the last election would have voted the same ticket if the Democratic party had not stolen the platform?

Did you say the People's Party is wrong? How much thought have you given it? How many reformers do you read?

Did you say the People's Party is dead? Yet you curse it. How dare you curse the dead? Surely the Mercury was right when it said "the dead is only disturbed by buzzards." Are you a buzzard? We will see.

Democratic simpleton to Democratic manipulator:

D. S.—How did we elect our county ticket? I thought surely we were beaten.

D. M.—Ugh! dam! it don't you know that just before the election the Wilmington & Weldon R. R. Co. sent in a thousand dollars and we made up five hundred dollars more and bought 800 negro votes?

Some Democrats say that the P. P. in Sampson county is dead? How do you know that Mr. Democrat? The negroes promised to vote with you again.

We think from the reading of a certain paper that its editors must be attempting a public school somewhere. What in the name of reason are they discussing anyway? Can't you get them up another Gideon's band?

Questions that different Democrats ask:

1st D.—Why do I vote the Democratic ticket? Because I conscientiously believe the Democratic party will give the relief the people demand and need.

2nd D.—Why do I vote the Democratic ticket? Because my father always voted it and I have never known any other ticket.

3rd D.—Why do I vote the Democratic ticket? Because if I do I'll get lots of abuse from the papers and besides my friends in town won't pat me on the shoulder and toast and make much of me.

4th D.—Why do I vote the Democratic ticket? Because I expect to get something out of it. If the Democratic party wins I'll get a position. I have my eye on it.

Are you an ass?

Not

Why are you not?

Because a politician told me before the election if I would vote a certain ticket I would be a gentleman, and I voted that ticket.

The Republican who votes the Democratic ticket:

R.—Why did I vote the Democratic ticket? Because I got some of the corruption fund besides I don't give a damn what becomes of the country.

How many men vote the Democratic ticket against their conscience? It is the only claim they have to respectability.

Mr. Editor—If a political buzzard don't get me, I'll write again.

"RODRICK."

If England is to be consulted about our financial policy then why not also consult her about our tariff rates.

## CHILDREN'S COLUMN.

### A Word to the Boys and Girls from the Editor.

Dear Children:

THE CAUCASIAN intends to devote a part of its space each week to your entertainment, amusement and instruction. It has not been long since we belonged to the band of "young folks" ourselves, and we know something of your desires and needs. We have much to do and think about, but your interests shall not be neglected. We are interested in you and your future, for even before we reach the prime of life if God spares you yourselves will be men and women on the arena of life helping to battle with its problems. Men and women are simply grown up children and children are young men and women. Now, in running the paper we will not neglect the young people.

Write us letters, give us suggestions. Every one of you can teach us something, this may surprise you but it is so. Men and women (if every day the senses God gave them) are every day learning something from children whether they admit it or not. If we please you write and tell us so. We want to hear from you, and when we have room will be glad to publish your letters. We will not publish anything if you ask us not to. We will establish a letter box for you. You must address your letters to "THE CAUCASIAN Letter Box" Goldsboro, North Carolina. If you see something in another paper, clip it out and send it to us. We will be glad to publish it so the other boys and girls who read THE CAUCASIAN can enjoy it also. If you want a good book to read and don't know where to get it, write to us. We will be glad to tell you it will always give me pleasure to assist you at any time in any way that I can.

Yours, to make the most of the present and to prepare for the future.

M. B.

### A DOUBLE CROSS-WORD ENIGMA.

My firsts are in high, but not in low;

My seconds in bread, but not in dough;

My thirds in the larks but not in doves;

My fourths in slipper but not in glove;

My fifths are in bird but not in lark;

My sixths are in nut, but not in nut;

My sevenths in taught you may find if you wish.

Both of my answers name salt water fish.

The boy or girl who answers this puzzle and sends his name and address to the Editor, will receive a copy of the paper in which it is published.

A DREAM AND A REALITY.

I read of a boy who had a remarkable dream. He thought that the richest man in town came to him and said: "I am tired of my house and grounds; come and take care of them and I will give them to you."

Then the boy said to the man: "I want you to take my place; I am weary of being in court day after day; I will give you my seat on the bench if you will do my work." Then the doctor proposed that he and his extensive practice and let him rest, and so on. At last up stumbled old Tommy, and said, "I'm wanted to fill a drunkard's grave; I have come to see if you will take my place in these saloons and on these streets?"

Now, what is the use of giving the moral? Every one of you are bright enough to see it.

LITTLE BERTIE.

One day little Bertie Green came running to his mother, and said, "I carried something in her apron, but no one could see what it was. She went up to her mother's room. Her mother was very tired, and was resting in the big easy-chair."

"Oh, Mother," said Bertie, "let's play three wishes. Play, you're a poor woman and I'm a be-yoo-tiful fairy. Will you, Mamma?"

Mamma laughed, and she said she would try.

"Good," said Bertie, "you'll see what a lovely game it is. Mamma, now, shut your eyes tight, 'cause we're going to begin! I'm a fairy, and I'll grant you three wishes. There's something in my apron, you know, Mamma, but it's a secret. Now wish!"

"Well," said mamma, closing her eyes, "let me think of something to wish for."

"That's right, Mamma; wish for something very nice—a flower, or a cherry, or anything!"

"I wish for a flower," said mamma, very slowly.

"Here it is!" cried Bertie, laughing with joy, and handing her mamma a lovely rose. "Now wish again, Mamma."

"Let me think," said mamma again; "now what shall I wish for?"

"Something to eat!" the fairy hinted.

"Yes, something to eat!" mamma said; "well, I wish—I wish for two nice cherries!"

"Good! good!" shouted Bertie, giving mamma a bright little red bunch. "How did you know? Are you a witch?"

"Yes, indeed," said mamma, "and I thank you very much, good fairy! But there were to be three wishes. I can have another wish, you know?"

"Yes," said Bertie, looking through his fingers, "the little empty apron; 'only I don't know how to play any more wishes.'"

"I do!" said mamma; "I wish for a kiss!" Then you should have seen the happy fair climb up, throw her little arms around mamma's neck and kiss her again and again.

"That was the very best wish of all," said mamma. St. Nicholas.

### Reformers, Attention!

There is a mighty conflict before us, but with strong hearts and resolute minds assured victory awaits the cause of the people. But if we must keep up the fight. Demonstrate the merit of your cause, the righteousness of your demands, the broad catholicity of your principles. Haggle not on minor matters, side issues or questions purely theoretical. Insist only on fundamentals—those great truths which affect the rights of man, both in the abstract and the concrete—those immutable principles which do not change with the rise or fall of parties, but whose correct application is indispensable to the welfare of human society. The outlook is suspicious and well calculated to cheer the struggling hosts of freedom.—Non-Conformist.

## RICHARD RAZOR.

### Looking for Relief from the Canal—Lawyers Excited over the Appearance of a Bogus Gideon's Band.

LOVERS RETREAT, Jan. 21, 1893.

Mr. Editor: We thought maybe a note from this part of the moral vineyard might wake up some of the sleepy readers of your valuable paper. We live on one of the great trunks of the R. & D. R. R. Our town is not so large as some towns, but we have all the land we want to build on, and later on will expand. I have told you that we live on a R. & D. R. R. We have a prospect of another. We noticed some days ago that a member of the North Carolina legislature had introduced a resolution relating to the Nicaragua Canal, which is thought to be of convenience to transporting commodities. Well now we do not expect to derive any benefits from it in transporting commodities, for the weather is too cold here for them to grow. I think they would prosper better in the tropical regions. If we raised commodities at all we would grow them in hot houses and on a limited scale just for home consumption, but it will give us two grand trunk lines, whereas we now only have one, and it comes from the mountains, and the baggage car is always full of chickens, eggs and mineral water when it gets here, and we dislike to have our trunks mixed with that stuff, and we think the canal will give us the needed relief, so we are anxiously waiting for the canal. We think the legislature will give us that in lieu of free silver or sub-treasury.

Part of our citizens, the loyal part, were greatly excited on the 20th inst., when the limited vestibule came in and stopped at the depot and began to unload a crowd of men, women and children, wearing red blankets, white hats, feathers in their heads, beads about their necks, and carrying in their hands, bows and arrows in their hands. The loyal part of the town, could not think of anything but Gideon's Band. We watched to see if they licked out their tongues or drew their hands across their mouths. If we were to start a runner to the grand jury and have the R. R. indicted for unloading them on us. After the excitement had toned down some of the braver part of our citizens stepped up to the leader and was informed that they were only a squad of Nebraska Indians giving entertainments for the benefit of the widows and orphans, and some of the orphans were in the squad that have seen Christmas 70 times. That entertainment was made public, and we all quieted down.

The late heavy snow has been of great advantage to us farmers. It has given us a chance to put up our spring and summer meat. We are getting pretty well supplied. We are the front legs while fresh and salt down the hind legs. So you see we are independent of old Phil Armour and the meat question.

RICHARD RAZOR.

### COUNTY ALLIANCE MEETINGS.

ALEXANDER COUNTY.

Our County Alliance met on the 12th inst., and was the most pleasant meeting I have attended since I have been in this county. All the bosses were quiet. (You see, I am still waiting for such a woman. Perhaps the reason I have not met her is because I am somewhat of a recluse. All the women I came in contact with seemed to me to be too selfish, caring more for the latest style of hat or dress than for household duties.)

The women teachers in the public schools of St. Paul, Minn., are to receive the same salaries as the men teachers, for the same work. This is a real demand on the School Board of that city. St. Paul is the first city in the Northwest, if not in the United States, to take this action.

Every woman whether she works or not ought to send up a cheer for the woman's cause. It is called the woman's cause, and it is true the women of America have made wonderful advances even in the last few years; but there are many things in store for them and this is one of them—the buying of woman the world over. St. Paul has set the noble example let the others please follow it.

The Ladies Home Journal says: "Nearly five hundred women are employed in the administration of railroads in France. The women are paid as well as such as the men, while working quite as much. It is necessary that the applicant for such a position should be either the daughter or wife of an employe, or the widow of one formerly employed."

"There are thousands of women in America to-day earning their bread, who works the same length of time and are doing the same work and drawing only half the salary of the men employes. Why is this? This is a question, true, but one which teachers who are compelled to live on half pay, while doing better work than men in the same positions. Why is this? This is a question toward the fair sex—a woman is a citizen and her rights must be respected."

W. W. DREW.

### Gallant Whitehead.

"It will be seen by our report of the proceedings of the National Grange that that body has sustained its eloquent lecturer, Brother Whitehead, in his gallant fight for silver, and an honest, abundant and Constitutional currency, and sat down upon the gold-bug element that has so long tried to make the Grange a practical failure. It is to be hoped that J. H. Brigham and his ilk will at least receive their quietus. With the Grange and Alliance working in harmony in the interest of the practical farmers on the great question of the day, the outlook is brighter than before. The world moves.—Colorado Farmer.

### KANSAS.

Kansas present an extraordinary condition: Populist governor; strong populist senate; two houses, populist and republican, both in same hall, and two speakers, both behind the same desk. Four rep. candidates titillates in violation of the precedents the populists organized. The reps. sought a mandamus from the supreme court, and it was refused. They then organized rump house republicans, and the populist senate and governor passed a \$50,000 appropriation bill for the World's Fair, and this will be a test case before the court.

The national banking currency in 1881 amounted to \$320,000,000. The total amount of national bank currency in circulation in 1891 was \$130,300,000. Here was a decrease of about \$200,000,000 in ten years. And yet there are people complaining of a scarcity of money, and at the same time opposing the Sub-Treasury and the remonetization of silver.

## WOMAN'S SPHERE.

### "Many talk about woman's sphere as though it had a limit or heaven. There's not a place in heaven, there's not a task to mankind given, and there's not a whisper yes or no. There's not a life, a death, or birth. That's a feather's weight of worth. Without a woman in it."

### FOR WOMEN.

#### A Bachelor's Opinion.

A girl writes to the N. Y. World asking how can a woman tell what kind of a man will make the best husband. The following is a man's answer. We would judge that he has never been in love: